1	2	3	4
3.	Karnataka MFRA 1986	6 Kms.	Beyond 6 Kms.
4.	Kerala MFRA 1980	10 Kms.	beyond 10 Kms.
5.	Tamil Nadu MFRA 1983	3 nautical miles (5.4 Kms.)	Beyond 3 nautical miles
6.	Andhra Pradesh MFRA 1993	8 Kms.	beyond 8 Kms.
7.	Orissa MFRA 1982	5 Kms.	i) upto 15m OAL beyond 5 kms ii) above 15m OAL beyond 10 kms.
8.	West Bengal	i) Upto 8 kms. for mechanised vessels upto 9m OAL. ii) Upto 20 kms. but not below 8 kms. for vessels above 9 m OAL.	i) Upto 15m OAL upto 50 kms. but not below 20 Kms. ii) Above 15m OAL beyond 50 kms.

*Traditional craft can fish anywhere in the sea. The reservation mentioned implies only that other category of vessels may not fish in the area reserved for traditional craft.

WTO Agreement on Agriculture

3145. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned, 'India seeks WTO rethink on agriculture', appearing in the Statesman dated the 25th October, 2002;

(b) if so, whether Government have been actively considering to negotiate the WTO Agreement on Agriculture;

(c) if so, whether Government have been facing several problems in implementation of the Agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to resolve the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO YADAV): (a) to (d) The news article referred to the consultations the Government of India had with the Governments of States/UTs and with other stake holders on 23rd, 24th and 29th of October, 2002. Article 20 the World Trade Organisation's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), provides for commencement of negotiations from 1st January, 2000, in order to continue the reform process initiated with the coming into force of AoA with effect from 1st January, 1995, with the objective of establishing a fair and market oriented agricultural trading system. However, due to continued high levels of domestic support and export subsidies in developed countries, tariff and non-tariff barriers and TRQs on products of export interest to developing countries like India, meaningful market access has been denied to developing countries and international prices for agricultural commodities remain depressed. In the negotiations, India has sought substantial reduction of all forms of trade distorting domestic support by developed countries, elimination of export subsidies other than marketing and transport support provided by developing countries for exports, and substantial improvements in market access in products of export interest to developing countries. India has also proposed that food and livelihood concerns of developing countries should be protected. The negotiations are scheduled to be concluded before 1-1-2005.

Oilseeds and Rice Production

3146. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:
SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic Mustard industry has projected that the Kharif 2002-2003 oilseeds production, including the short early Rabi Toria crop, would be around 40-41 lakh tonnes only, including the Rabi crop;

(b) if so, whether a survey has established that the area under Mustard cultivation is going down annually, as a result of a compendium of reasons;

(c) whether India's rice production this year would also drop by 10 million to 80 million tonnes; and